VOIP MODEL FOR ICT RURAL COMMUNITIES TELECENTRE IN SINTOK

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VOIP MODEL FOR ICT RURAL COMMUNITIES TELECENTRE IN SINTOK

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ABSTRACT

Transmission of Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) on packet switching networks is one of the rapidly emerging real-time applications. VoIP is a formation of audio and voice communication. It receive voice signal activities then encoded in digital form and divided into small parts of information as like voice data network packets. These data network packets are decoded and transmitted voice in signals then sender and receiver having a voice conversion. In a voice conversion, the clients send and receive packets in a bidirectional method. Each client work as a sender and as a receiver depends on the direction of traffic flow over network. The aim of this proposal is to propose a VOIP model for ICT rural community's telecaster in Sintok.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter mainly focuses on introducing the research aims, background, and the current issues towards improving the VoIP model for ICT Rural Communities Telecentre. In addition, this chapter addresses the research solutions along with the relevant research questions in way that well avoid the current problem and to improve it, which involves VoIP over a wireless local area network (WLAN) network. Finally, research process is introduced in order.

1.0 Introduction

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) have been widely used as solutions to improve organizations. ICT had empowered users in organization to improve productivity through increased efficiency to collect, process, store, and disseminate data and information to enable managers to plan, operate, monitor and make better decisions. Users are able to gain knowledge and improve competency as well as worked together from anywhere, any time through the connectivity to the internet.

Transmission of Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) on packet switching networks is one of the rapidly emerging real-time applications. VoIP is a formation of audio and voice communication. It receive voice signal activities then encoded in digital form and divided into small parts of information as like voice data network packets. These data network packets are decoded and transmitted voice in signals then sender and receiver having a voice conversion [1], [2]. In a voice conversion, the clients send and receive packets in a bidirectional method. Each client work as a sender and as a receiver depends on the direction of traffic flow over network [3].

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